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# What Makes People Happy

by James Rothschild

I spent two and one-half years in the Far East, mainly on the island of Okinawa. The natives worked from sunup to dusk in the fields, then opened their small stores hoping to make an extra few cents toward their subsistence. The main core of the workers were fighting for a 16¢ an hour minimum wage. There are few industries on Okinawa. Rice and sweet potatoes are grown. Not much else will withstand the two to six annual typhoons. A large percentage of the Okinawan population works for the U. S. Government in the warehouses of the different service groups, and in the PX's. It was not unusual to see women construction workers reconditioning the streets to make them typhoon proof.

Many girls worked in the bars, catering to the servicemen. Each bar had about six girls who would serve you drinks and remain with you to hear your troubles or submit to your caresses. Many of the girls would sell you something beside drinks, but others had worked all day in the fields and were sincere hostesses. These girls earned between fifteen and twenty cents an hour, and did not get commissions on the drinks. A lot of the girls were in debt to the bar-owner, normally an elder woman, for money lent during a pregnancy or illness, such as tuberculosis.

Elderly people, who would probably be retired and possibly in homes for the aged in the U. S., would carry tremendous bundles on their backs or heads, for miles. A person was never too old to work. If they were too old to work physically, they would be put behind counters down in "Black Market Alley" where you could buy anything imaginable, and more. The U. S. Government would donate surplus army clothing to the needy Okinawans. This clothing would reappear in Black Market Alley, underselling our clothing exchange by about 33%.

With all these hardships, as we see them, the people seemed happy. I very seldom heard resentful remarks about how much the Okinawans didn't have, but heard comments about how much they did have.

We had houseboys in our barracks who would clean the floor, make beds, and shine shoes. They were the most content group of individuals I have ever met. The boys would sit at one end of our barracks with about ten pair of shoes surrounding each of them, and would talk, laugh, sing, and shine shoes until nine or ten at night. They were content with their forty or fifty dollars a month (depending on how many GI's they worked for, their wages varied from twenty to sixty dollars a month.)

People in the streets were pleasant, and greeted you. Of course the entrepreneurs wanted your dollar, but there was never an artificial air about them. They seemed genuinely interested in seeing that you were satisfied in your purchase.

Girls in the bars were naturally friendly. A girl was initiated into womanhood early in life, usually in her lower teens, and many times by a member of her immediate family. There was very little vulgarity. Sex-life was considered natural.

Most of the Americans were on good terms with the natives. They could speak English fluently, and we picked up a little Japanese.

It is difficult to picture them content and happy, yet the majority of Okinawans were. The prices were such that the average native could live on sixteen cents an hour if he worked enough hours, and had enough people in his family working. He may even have had enough money left over to see an old John Garfield picture, or a Japanese film.

This hard-working humble island people is not stagnant but is ever on the lookout for chances towards the betterment of themselves. They are greatly handicapped by the small size of the island and the constant torrid climate.

In America we have colored television sets, two cars per family, and big houses, yet, we always want something more. If some of us stop wishing and striving for what we don't rightly deserve, but take a look at what we already have, we may also be happy.

## EDITORIAL

As of today, March 9, a new campus publication has come to light on campus, spiritedly titled "Fighting Aggies." A quick analysis of that work reveals that it is an anonymously written and as mysteriously printed (in its own terminology) "Constructive Criticism" of some of the administrative and faculty members on campus—on closer look, we cannot help but find that this statement of purpose could not have been more erroneously written.

In respect to the last statement of the author of this article, we cannot help but regard this work, and we use that term loosely here, as a serious effort. That is, a serious effort at transcribing juvenile tripe.

It must be quite obvious to all readers of the "Fighting Aggies" (and we strongly object to the use of "Aggies" here; the author of this "criticism" is not a fit member of this or any other college community) that publications of this type if taken seriously, will not instill the reforms the author seems to have some vague concept of wanting to stimulate; instead, such monstrosities show only the adolescent ignorance of the author and, if erroneously taken as a group opinion among members of the responsible student body, can only lead to a bad impression among readers outside the college community.

We of the GLEANER are, and of every right ought to be, proud of this institution and we, as every responsible and sensible Aggie must, take the "Fighting Aggies" as a thorn in that pride. We are particularly proud of the extensive and intense effort on the part of the faculty and the administration to bring Delaware Valley College up to the standards of the Middle States Association, and the "Fighting Aggies'" criticism of a fictitious laxity in that effort can only be taken as gross stupidity.

The type of person responsible for the authorship and publication of this "critical" sheet is easily recognizable in any community—this is that particular type of misfit who doesn't get anywhere because of lack of effort of any type on his part; to satisfy his own ego he must criticize others bitterly and senselessly, so that, in his own eyes, they are lowered to his own very real level.

The college, any college, is a community effort. Its success rests on the

(Continued on page 6)

## CONELRAD CALLING

by John Mertz

Harry pushed his way along the crowded walk toward the brilliant neon cafeteria sign a few blocks ahead. He didn't really push—he was more likely swept along with the mass of people, but it still required exhausting effort to keep one's balance and direction.

Rush hour of Fifth Ave. New York's always a bustling town, but five o'clock strikes at the same instant in thousands of offices, shops and beaneries, and when it strikes the sidewalks disappear under an ameboid mass of tired humanity.

Well, Harry reflected as he paused for a red light and caught a breath of My Sin on the tall blonde to his left, tomorrow it will all be over. Meet with E. J. Harrison of Harrison & Sons to check over the final draft of the contract at eleven, get that long toiled-for signature, then pack up and board the 1:14 for the comparative serenity of Hartford. Maybe he'd get the rest of the afternoon off when he returned to the office. Martha would be surprised to see him roll up the driveway before 6:12 as he'd rolled up the same driveway for the past, what was it?—fourteen years. He'd surprise her and take her out to dinner. She'd like that.

The light changed and he walked ahead with the crowd, then paused as a stubby green taxi nosed through the converging people. The blonde darted in front of the cab and Harry came back to the tarnished concrete of his momentary world.

That cafeteria sign was closer now. I think I'll have lamb chops tonight, Harry thought. Nope. On second thought, that's one of the things Dr. Smithers had put on his list. Gotta take care of the ole ticker, remember?

He glanced at the clocks in the window of a jewelry store as he walked by it—5:04. Then he was past the jewelry shop and a bell was ringing. He turned, half expecting to see a kid poke a hand through a fresh hole in the display window. The bell was drowned in a wailing chorus of sirens. The cop on the next corner was out in the middle of the intersection halting traffic—strangely enough, Harry could hear the cop's whistle over the siren, but it sounded dull and far away.

There was a subway entrance in

(Continued on page 6)

## ARE THERE PEOPLE IN OTHER WORLDS?

by Robert Hilsen

Every day scientists have become convinced that there may be life on other worlds. If there are other people on other worlds, what do they look like? Scientists believe that these people look much like ourselves.

A few years ago, a Russian physicist, Dr. I. S. Shklovsky, proposed that a race of beings superior to ourselves once lived on Mars and were either destroyed by the changing climate or forced to migrate to another planet. Dr. Shklovsky believes also that Mars' two small moons are not moons at all, but artificial satellites hurled into orbit by Martian civilizations centuries ago. If this is true then the people inhabiting Mars are far more advanced than ourselves.

Although other scientists have differed with Shklovsky no one can say what is out in space in the way of life as we know it. Some solid scientific discoveries have supported the theory of life beyond our confines. Among the discoveries depicting life are:

1. The discovery that Venus' atmosphere contains water vapor indicates life may exist on that planet.

2. The discovery that meteorites contain organic molecules, the building blocks of life.

3. New knowledge of life itself indicating it can adapt to conditions once believed impossible for living things.

4. Belief that the earth is not unique, that conditions permitting life to flourish here must be duplicated somewhat in the skies.

Other evidences have been formed indicating that other planets may have life. In 1950, Dr. Melvin Calvin did research on a meteor that fell in Kentucky. He found that within the undamaged center of the meteorite were organic molecules. Scientists believed firmly that there was no living organism on the moon because the atmosphere is too thin. But, an Air Force space expert, Dr. Huberties Strughold proposed that there might be life deep in the craters where atmosphere traces are found.

There is little hope of finding life on the other planets. Mercury is scorched, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are surrounded by a thick shell of ice and an atmosphere of compressed hydrogen and helium. Pluto,

the least known seems to be a solid glacier.

The chance of finding people on other planets is placed in our hands and future generations. No one can say what knowledge and scientific achievement in this field of science will be found.

## SMOKERS REPENT!

It has been found that there is a direct link between smoking, cancer, and a dozen major health problems. This statement may seem hard to believe, but has been confirmed by leading medical associations.

Doctor Harold Dorn, of the National Institute of Health, in his study of death circumstances, found the following results:

1. The average death rate from all causes was 58 per cent greater among smokers than non-smokers.

2. Among heavy smokers—two packs or more a day—the death rate was almost twice that of non-smokers.

3. Death from lung cancer among men who smoked more than one pack a day was 16 times the rate of such deaths among non-smokers.

4. The death rate from coronary heart disease was 63 per cent higher among regular smokers than among men who did not smoke.

In 1880, when Americans smoked 16 cigarettes a year, there were only 374 cases of lung cancer in all medical literature. In 1958, the average American smoked 3700 cigarettes a year, and doctors operated on two to five lung cancers every week. You can judge for yourself, the effects of smoking.

Giving up the habit can be easy, if you follow a few rules. Plan your break sometime when you are sick or on a vacation; you are less apt to indulge at these times. Stop smoking abruptly and completely. The craving for tobacco reaches its crucial period after a day and a half; if you can hold off until then, the battle is almost won. Adopt substitute habits, such as eating fruit or candy, and keep reminding yourself that smoking is detrimental to your health. Throw away all smoking paraphernalia.

As long as you continue to smoke, moderation and vigilance are your best protections. Smoke as little as possible and avoid deep inhalation. Catch cancer symptoms early by having a chest x-ray every six months.

Reference—Smoking and Health by Alton Ochsner, M.D.



## SPORTS EDITORIAL

### GOLF

Probably this is the most popular sport today among the people of America. At one time it was considered to be a rich man's game, now anyone can play. There are probably just as many public golf courses as private country clubs now.

Who plays golf? Anyone with the interests of relaxing and using a little energy without too much strain. It's not the sport itself that makes one tired but the walking around the course. Probably the reason why it's getting so popular is because it is a way for one to get out and get fresh air and use his excess energy.

How does one get started in playing golf? Well, the best way to answer this is, before investing money in golf clubs, shoes, balls, etc., is to go to someone who knows a little about the game and get a few pointers. Learn the fundamentals, get the feel of the clubs and hitting of the ball. A few lessons at home are helpful and better than going out to the course, probably to score 150 and discourage yourself against the game. When you think you understand the game somewhat go out to the golf course. But don't go alone, go with someone who understands the game better and who knows the course. Today, most of the public golf courses rent clubs, so one can go out on a course without too much expense.

What is the purpose of the game? It's just not hitting the ball, but hitting the ball straight to the green, then putting the ball into the hole at the lowest stroke total. The average stroke total for 18 holes on most golf courses is 72 strokes. This is determined according to the distance of the hole, and is what is known as the "par" for the course.

Any consideration of the fundamentals of the golf swing must be concerned with an analysis of four major phases: 1. the golf grip of the left and right hands. 2. the golf stance and the position of the golfer's body in relationship to the ball. 3. the backswing. 4. the downswing and follow through. In order to develop a golf swing that will be consistent, powerful and rhythmically grooved, a golfer must master these four fundamental areas.

The golf swing is a complex skill which makes necessary the mastering of a series of coordinated body movements in order to obtain maximum power and consistency. These funda-

mental body movements must be understood and practiced intelligently through drills if a player expects to improve his game. Most individuals of average coordination are capable of breaking a score of 90 by practicing correct fundamentals which should aid in the development of a desirable golf swing.

A thorough understanding of the proper execution of the fundamentals of golf should help in the development of good habits of play. It should be kept in mind that bad habits, which are practiced over a period of time, are difficult to overcome.

A proper hand grip is essential to a good golf swing since the golfer's hands determine the direction and path that the head of the club will take to contact the ball. Since his hands are the only part of the player which come into contact with the golf club, it is obvious that good hand and club relationship are necessary. A proper golf grip and the action that results from that grip help to develop a golf swing of maximum power and control. A correct grip enables both hands to work as a single unit to the top of the back swing. An improper grip will often result in loss of control of the club at the top of the backswing, and consequently a badly hit ball with a corresponding loss of distance and direction.

There are two accepted golf grips in popular use today. These grips are the Vardon or overlapping grip and the interlocking grip. The overlapping grip is considered the more desirable of the two. This grip is used most effectively by players who have large hands and it enables the golfer to have a more compact grip on the club. The interlocking grip is used more often by individuals who have smaller hands.

Now, through some of my experience, I will give you a few pointers that should be helpful. It is essential for a golfer to assume the correct and balanced stance as he addresses the ball. A proper stance will enable him to have the solid foundation that is necessary to control his legs, arms, and body movements in a coordinated grooved swing, thus generating controlled power which is necessary in order to strike the ball effectively. For proper balance, his feet should normally be spread about shoulder width apart in a squared stance. A good golf swing is often determined by the position of the golfer's feet in relation to

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## Improvement IS Being Made

by Herb Johns

Today over one half of the colleges and universities in the United States are either engaged in, or have completed, a self-evaluation program. These programs are not to only evaluate but, it need be, to improve conditions after evaluation. Student responsibility and attitude regarding education are universally the two biggest subjects studied. The finding of such programs is that student organizations such as departmental clubs, student councils, etc., must not only participate more actively in institutional self-studies but also must see that student activities and viewpoints are improved regarding the educational process. This improvement has been brought about by countless colleges in different ways.

Mount Holyoke College students instill interest in education by presenting seminars on various fields of study. These seminars pick out certain points of interest, and discussions of these points between the speaker and the audience, often don't terminate for hours.

At Cornell University the "Student Responsibility Council" proposed that all freshman have an upperclassman, in the same major as himself, as an advisor. This advisor would then attempt to see the world through the eyes of his ward and keep him on the path of scholastic accomplishment.

Depauw University student organizations stress the point that attitude precedes responsibility in education. Therefore they try to instill into their students an attitude that will foster a good education. A great deal of this attitude building is done by enacting, on campus, conferences for high school students. To these students they relate the academic and educational opportunities, demands, and responsibilities which they will face during their college careers.

These are just a few of the countless ideas and methods of combating campus indifference. The method which we use, if any, will have to be chosen by us.

• • • • •

Heard over the radio this winter. There will be scattered snow flurries today. Total accumulation less than an inch.—A little later: Ladies and Gentlemen, we regret to inform you that we will have to cease broadcasting since our transmission arial is now covered with snow.

## EDITOR'S COMMENT:

These are two divergent opinions on the Cuban Question. They are in reference to an article published in the FURROW, under the title "What Is Really Happening in Cuba."

by Ken Lipton

Recently an article entitled *What is Really Happening in Cuba?* appeared in an issue of the FURROW. In this article, the author attempted to prove false certain allegations made by the United States press concerning Communism, property confiscation and reconstruction in Cuba. The author of this article documented his report with information obtained from "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee" in New York City.

Although I am not against the proverbial "two sides to every story," I am opposed to the nature of this article and strongly protest its publication by the FURROW.

"The Fair Play for Cuba Committee" is in fact one of many so-called Communist-inspired organizations in the United States. These organizations have no apparent Communist affiliation on paper to avoid being labeled subversive by the Federal Government. However, the aware reader can readily detect the "pink color in which these committee publications are bathed. It is my personal opinion that the committee in question is of this nature and that its publications are undesirable.

The article claims that "not a shred of evidence has been produced to support" allegations made by the American press concerning the establishment of a pro-Communist state in Cuba with the objective of bargaining for Soviet munitions. Asserted in the article is the fact that Cuba-Soviet trade pacts are concerned only with sugar markets and the procurement of agricultural implements. This assertion is not false but I believe that it is limited, perhaps slanted is a better description, to only those trade agreements concerning agricultural areas. There are other facts to be considered. The Red-made arsenal in Cuba is considered to be worth \$300 million. The Cuban army owns 100 tanks, 60 of which are Russian. There are also 4 new 43 ton T-54 Soviet tanks in the arsenal. Cuban air power boasts of 12 MIG 15's and 8-10 MIG 17 jets. Czech, truck-mounted tactical rockets are also a part of the arse-

nal. A large percent of Army rockets are also a part of this arsenal. A large percent of Army and militia rifles are Czech built R-2 .30 Calibre rifles. Of great importance is the fact that there are 3000 Red experts including 17 jet pilots in Cuban service. The relationship is further illustrated by the presence of Cuban cadets and officers receiving military training in Prague.

The next area which the article discusses is Cuban confiscation of American properties. The article labels "False" a quote taken from the U. S. *News and World Report* stating: "In Cuba, Castro is stealing American property with impunity." I question this "False Label." It is apparent that no mere coincidence can explain the appearance of Russian tankers loaded with crude oil and the confiscation of the Texaco, Shell and Esso refineries without compensation. This is an example of the more dramatic Cuban compressions, there have been many others. The article claims that the property seizures "conform in all respects with international law." This kind of "international law" is in reality the brand of international lawlessness that is being demonstrated by Russia on a world-wide basis.

I am in favor of distribution of land to peasants, in Cuba, however, illegal seizure by the Castro government is improper and detrimental to the freedom of the Cuban people. I say detrimental to the freedom of the Cuban people because illegal property seizures necessitate government control of these properties.

References to terror, chaos, and dictatorship by the U. S. press are also labeled "False" by this article. "The great work of revolutionary reform and reconstruction now in progress in Cuba is going forward in an atmosphere of extraordinary optimism and energy, as any tourist can testify." This quote perhaps best illustrates the kind of propaganda which is presented in *What is Really Happening in Cuba?* First, I ask, what tourists? The only tourists in Cuba are the 3000 Red technical and military experts. Reconstruction of Cuba by reports of new housing and roads are important strides in the redevelopment of Cuba, but they are only superficial. The people in the new houses cannot buy eggs, potatoes, peas, apples and carrots in the Havana markets. Rice, which is the mainstay of the Cuban diet, is becoming higher priced. There used to be six television stations in Havana, now there are two.

The long line of Cuban refugees, common citizens and important government officials, is the best proof of terror, chaos and dictatorship in Cuba. A partial list of refugees includes Castro's first finance minister, President of General Accounts, Tribunal, Secretary of the Sugar Institute and several Army officers.

*What is Really Happening in Cuba?* is written with one-sided and narrowly considered examples and is based on emotional appeal (Perhaps their (the Cuban leaders) crime is their youth). The nature of Communism is insidious. Publications by organizations such as "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee" are in abundance. The origin of documentation in articles such as *What is Really Happening in Cuba?* must be examined carefully for content and intent before they can be accepted as factual and fair in their treatment of important issues.

• • • • •

by John Bulette

In this issue of the GLEANER, one of our more concerned students has taken exception to an article published by the FURROW. I find his purpose in doing so obscure. He is interested, he says, to hear both sides of the Cuban Story, yet he writes off a committee seeking that goal by dragging the same, tired Red herring across our path. Let us hope the time is past when someone can discourage any rational, logical attempt to improve our rapidly breeding democratic traditions by simply labeling them "Communist."

If the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" is, in fact, a Communist organization, please let us have the opportunity and the facts necessary to make that judgement for ourselves. The concerned author has stated that any "aware" reader can discern the pink in that FURROW article; this same aware reader cannot help being acutely aware that the published refutation is nothing more than one person's opinion on a situation with which he is not overly familiar.

Granted that Mr. Shumaker could have enhanced his article with certain qualifying statements, especially in reference to the background interests of the Committee on Fair Play for Cuba. However, we are not misled by his personal opinion.



At this point in a very crucial and critical point in American-Cuban relations critiques based on nothing more than undocumented personal opinion. If it is possible to know the facts, let us hear them!

The overlying fact in this case is that the dissenting author has disputed a one-sided article by proceeding to build an equally slanted story for the other side.

If we really care about Cuba and her people, we can't care about who is right and who is wrong. If our government and our people had consistently done the right thing by the Cuban people, there would be no Fidel, no Czech rifles, and no Swiss Embassy looking after what is left of American affairs in Cuba.

I thoroughly agree that Cuba is an armed camp, and that Castro has Russian technical aid. But what are the conditions under which Castro could have gotten aid from the United States?

How many guns and rounds of ammunition were sent by us to Batista under the guise of "Hemispheric Defense?"—Arms that were used to kill and intimidate Cubans.

Time has long passed the point where the "you hit me and I'll hit you back" philosophy could be chucked and a sincere effort made to help these hungry underprivileged.

We're a big country . . . Where are the big people?

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## MOVIE REVIEW

**Fever in the Blood** starring Angie Dickinson and Efrem Zimbalist Jr., is a sensational and gripping murder trial in the middle of a bitterly fought political contest. It provides the screen with high voltage entertainment.

WRAP UP:—It'll pass!

**Never on Sunday** starring Melina Mercouri and Julia Dassin, is the story of a beautiful and fascinating young woman who loves life; love and song is known as the belle of a Greek seaport.

WRAP UP:—What did you expect from an import?

N. GABRIEL

• • • • •

On a Sunday drive: Let's flip a coin to see which way we should go. The winner picks the road and looser says I told you so when we get lost.

## POEMS

### MAN

by *Phytophil*

Amorphous mass is he,  
Considers himself bilateral symmetry,  
he made the system  
So let it be;  
Places himself evolutionarily,  
On the top branch of a hypothetical tree,

he made the system  
So let it be;  
Classifies his prey taxonomically,  
Through a process of phylogeny,  
he made the system  
So let it be;  
Justifies his doing conveniently,  
Scorns the outcast of society,  
he made the system  
So let it be;  
Changes his government revolutionarily,  
Dictators, kings, and presidents has he,

he made the system  
So let it be;  
Makes simple things to complexity,  
And takes his problems to infinity,  
he made the system  
So let it be;  
Alters his ethics radically,  
And confuses his own philosophy,  
he made the system  
So let it be;

Before he solves problems of his own planetary,  
He's out in space perfunctorily,  
he made the system  
So let it be;  
He has his own babble linguistically,  
To express his thoughts logically,  
he made the system  
So let it be;  
He believes in something superior than he,  
And tries to explain it theologically,  
he made the system  
So let it be.

• • • • •

### I'd Like To Stop and Think

by *Phytophil*

I'd like to stop and think  
About the life I lead;  
And how I spend my time,  
And all the things I need,  
But thought is not enough,  
And work is not much better:  
On second thought, I think,  
I'll stop to help another.

• • • • •

Little boy: Daddy, what's illegal mean?

Daddy: A sick bird.

## LIFE

Like dust on a dusty field,  
As it comes and goes with the wind;  
So is life—ah, sweet life.  
Ah—but not so sweet, but hard and frightful

As a full moon to an old spinster woman.

Like a vessel that sails and then goes into its depth,  
That is life.

Going and passing through its mystery and findings,

Then suddenly—life goes into its depth like an old sea vessel.

The masts are torn and old as an old ones flesh and bones,

Down they go, until the bottom is found,

Then life is gone.

Perhaps the devil himself will find your long lost soul—sweaty, dusty breath, and dirty.

Life is a mere walk.

Look forward, you who walk in ignorance—look forward,

Ah—but eternity is a lifetime!

LINDA HARNISH

Hanover Park High School

Whippany, New Jersey

• • • • •

### I Close the Door to Wealth

by *Phytophil*

I close the door to wealth,  
And lock it to my greed;  
For there are many like me,  
Who have a greater need.

I close the door to mourning,  
My tears will dry away;  
When I help others in distress,  
To have a brighter day.

• • • • •

President of a large company to the stockholders: We all know who is boss around here, so without further adeau I will now introduce my wife—

• • • • •

P	O	L	L	E	N	P	I	S	T	I	L
A	L	B	I	N	O	O	N	T	I	M	E
T	D		C			T	U	N	E	D	
			P	H	Y	L	O	G	E	N	Y
B	S		C	A	G	E	R		S	I	
R	I	B	A	L	D	B	L	E	A	T	S
A	M	I	G	O		A	L	T	O	S	
C	A	N	A	P	E	S	C	L	E	R	O
E	N		E	V	O	K	E		M	D	
			S	O	P	A	L	I	N	E	S
A	T	O	N	I		E			A	B	
D	I	S	T	A	L	I	N	L	A	C	E
S	P	O	O	L	S	S	T	A	M	E	N

## CONELRAD CALLING (continued)

the next block and the crowd surging to it. A large yellow "Shelter" sign was posted on the lamp post next to the entrance.

Harry glanced at the street. Traffic was jammed tight, and standing still at every intersection with people climbing out of their cars but between crossroads there were no cars except those parked along the curb—the crowd on the opposite side of the street were coming across, all funneling toward the subway entrance.

Somebody in the background gasped, "Air raid," and Harry felt his heart flutter.

The subway entrance was now buried under a teeming blanket of bobbing heads and hats. Nobody seemed to be getting anywhere.

Harry came up to the solid block of people at the next intersection. Off to the right a woman anxiously called for her child.

He looked up and down the street. It was deserted except in the area surrounding those subway stairs. Two blocks down he spied another yellow Shelter sign. There was an opening in the crowd in that direction and Harry pushed through it as it closed behind him.

Two blocks. There was still time. He was sweating and his glasses were fogged a little, but one glance back told him he'd reach that sign long before he'd have reached that subway entrance. He broke into a trot. Still that shrill, overwhelming, consisting of a thousand sirens wailing away from every building drove him faster.

The first block passed quickly but he began to feel pains in his chest—he was winded. Gasp for air, Harry! Take it easy! You can't take this kind of exercise at your age!

He slowed down to a fast walk. He could see that sign clearly now. Shelter. With a black arrow beneath it. What's that? The arrow—it points. What's that? The arrow—it points back toward the subway. Turn around you fool! Hurry!

He wheeled and hurried back up the street. He tried to run, head down, gritting his teeth—but the pain! Hang on, Harry there's plenty of time!

What about Hartford? Martha? He tried to run again, but the pain was unbearable. He almost stopped short.

He looked ahead. The street! It's bare! Even the policeman out in the intersection was gone. Nobody in sight.

Then he noticed it. The sirens were

silent. The city was silent except for the gentle moan of the breeze along the walls on either side of him. That and a far off, muffled roar. He'd heard that sound before.

He looked up. The sky was a deep, clear blue, marred only by the telltale streaks marching across.

Oh, no! Please, God!

The sky turned pink, then yellow, then black.

Harry! Stand up, man, stand up! Harry! Can you hear me? HARRY!!!

There's a little cemetery in a quiet suburb of Hartford. On a little knoll there's a simple marble slab that reads: "Harry Bondsworth, born October 21, 1924, died August 3, 1960"—the day they ran the Air Raid drill during the five o'clock rush.

• • • • •

## EDITORIAL (continued)

cooperative efforts of the faculty, the administration, and the student body. Each of these three basic components has its responsibilities. Each individual in each of the components has his own, personal responsibilities. It is quite obvious that, as a student, the author of the "Fighting Aggies" has fully shunned his responsibility. He is an outcast, a rebel.

Dissatisfaction with one's environment is a factor which man has the unique ability to contribute effectively in relieving—it becomes more than this, it becomes a responsibility. Writings such as that which is here criticized do not stir improvement, they merely show poor taste.

If we, the editors of the GLEANER, were not happy with our life here at Delaware Valley College, we would either move from it or work *constructively* to better it. May we suggest that the author of "Fighting Aggies" do the same.

• • • • •

Tongue Twisters: Say them fast!

I'm a fig plucker.

I pluck figs.

I'm the best fig plucker that ever plucked figs.

• • • • •

Sally slits sheets.

Sally is the best sheet slitter that ever slit sheets.

If Sally slit sheets as fast as she could slit sheets, how many sheets could Sally slit?

• • • • •

Say fast three times:

Rubber Baby Buggy Bumpers.

## A PART TIME JOB

by M. Brand

It seems that the classical picture of the typical college student always has a connotation of desperate lack of finances. To say the least, that concept is somewhat exaggerated. Nonetheless, many of us find difficulty scraping up funds for that date next weekend or for that red tie we saw in town the other day.

Last semester, I found that things were getting pretty tight, and I began to think of getting a part time job to ease the situation. However, practically the first thing that came to my mind was the thought that such a job would seriously impose on my studying.

I decided that the situation did require some looking into, despite the possible risks on the scholastic level.

To my surprise, I found that, once I was situated in a job position, my study habits improved and I was better able to make use of what study time I had available. To put it another way, having a job which took up some of my spare time, forced me to budget and organize the remaining time I had for studying; efficiency and organization were the results.

So, my part time job has become beneficial in several respects. Not only do I have the necessary funds to eliminate immediate financial worries, but I have the added asset, in my particular case, of gaining experience which might very well prove to be valuable in years to come.

We must not forget that our prime purpose at college is to gain an education. But, for those of you who have financial worries or just can't seem to come up with some change at the end of the week, I strongly recommend a part time job. Be sure to give first consideration to educational success, but, from my own experience, I think you might well find that an extra activity such as a part time position, will serve to further your educational success.

• • • • •

Wee little Willie wittled willow whistles.

• • • • •

Professor: May I have your undivided attention Class?

Professor: (louder) May I have your attention?

Professor: Will the boy in the red shirt please tell the fellow sitting next to him to remove his earmuffs?



# POINTS OF VIEW

by Mrs. Colman

## WORDS

A week before hunting season last fall, a neighbor of ours went out of town for a few days, leaving a list of chores to be done in his absence by his farmer. Topping the list, and underlined for added emphasis, was the reminder, "Put up no gunning signs." When he returned, his land had not been posted. His man had put up no gunning signs.

Perhaps you will have to go back and read that paragraph again before it makes sense. Yet if I were to tell this story to you rather than to write it, you would have no difficulty. By emphasis and inflection, I could have made my point perfectly clear. "The note said, 'Put up no gunningsigns,' so the farmer put up no gunning signs."

Verbal communication is a difficult enough process, even with facial expression, tone of voice, inflection and emphasis to help it along. To try to communicate through written language is a discouraging task. Words, through juxtaposition, combination, inherited and aquired meaning, gam color and vigor of their own which it is beyond the power of the writer to control. It is difficult to anticipate connotations the reader will bring to his reading. His background of experience, his environment, his past reading, all will determine his response to what he reads. Illogical it may be, but truffles to me are not a species of fungus, they are scallops, through some complicated association with ruffles and scalloped deges. A panacea is a flower, sundries always have sauce on them, and if an angry man is livid, he is jellyfish pale.

A writer must beware of the unconscious emphasis he places on certain words he writes. The reader may not emphasize these same words, he skips lightly over them and hits heavily on another word. The meaning changes and communication is lost. "When I was young, I walked five miles to school each day!" "When I was young I walked five miles to school each day." In the first sentence, the father speaks to his lazy son who wants the family car. In the second sentence, he is pleading his advanced years as an excuse for wanting the car himself.

If the writer has a difficult task as he tries to reach the faceless audience

for which he writes, the reader also has a responsibility as he reads. We tend to run as we read; we drop words which to us seem insignificant, we grab for nouns and verbs which are the sustaining chords and miss the grace notes; we hit the high spots, catch the meaning and miss the subtlety. Some reading must be done this way, some writing deserves no better than this. But really to do justice to good prose, and especially to poetry, we must read with our ears and our mental eye. We must read as the writer wrote, word by word, letting images come through, bringing to each word all the life and vigor it possesses by virtue of its origin, its onomatopoeia, its intrinsic and its associated meaning. The words of the creative writer are lifeless on the printed page until they meet the creative reader.

\* \* \* \* \*

## GOLF (continued)

the ball and the intended direction of the ball's flight. The squared stance places him in a position so that his right shoulder is behind his left shoulder, and his right foot is behind his left foot parallel to the intended line of flight.

Stances will vary according to individual differences. Some of the factors which determine stance and the relationship of the golfer's body to the location of the ball are individual physical build, length of club, coordination, and the type of shot. When using a nine iron, a golfer stands closest to the ball, and farthest away from the ball when he is using a driver.

There are three basic stances that a golfer may use: the open stance, which places his left foot drawn back from the intended line of flight; the coled stance, which places his right foot drawn back from the intended line of flight; and the squared stance, which was mentioned earlier.

The golf swing consists of the backswing and the downswing. Basic essentials to a good golf swing which will be discussed are the footwork and shifting of the golfer's weight, his pivot or body turn, the hand action for club control, and follow through.

The backswing: If a golfer has the correct grip, proper body relationship to the position of the ball, a comfortable and balanced stance with proper weight distributions, and correct positioning of his arms and hands slightly ahead of the ball, he can begin the

backswing. The action of the backswing is an almost simultaneous movement of his hands, arms, shoulders, and hips in that sequence.

A golfer's weight should be shifted from the inside ball and heel of his left leg toward the inside ball and heel of his right leg. It is important that the mass of weight be kept between his legs rather than permit an oversifting of the weight too far to the right. His left knee should break slightly inward toward the right so that it is pointing directly over or slightly behind the ball. The golfer's weight should be carried on the inside ball and heel of his left foot. His right leg should be pointed slightly inward from the moment of address throughout the entire backswing.

About halfway back, and at about hip height, his wrists should break and remain cocked to the top of the backswing.

His shoulders should turn as far around as possible without destroying balance and comfort.

His shoulders should be turned, while his hips are restrained as much as possible. An excellent check to determine if he is making a proper shoulder turn is to see if his chin is contacting the top of his left shoulder at the completion of the shoulder turn.

At this point it is important to note that the golfer's head should be positioned behind the ball, and it should remain stationary throughout the entire swing until the ball has been contacted.

A golfer's hips must not be turned too soon. His shoulders should turn first, and they should initiate the lateral turn of his hips which should be restrained and kept to a minimum.

His wrists should be cocked naturally as they reach hip height and the following points should be given consideration: his right elbow should be positioned near the side of his body and pointed toward the ground; as the cocked wrists are continued backward, his right palm should be facing upward; his palm should be continued backward toward the right, bringing the thumb of his right hand toward his right shoulder; then his right wrist should be bent inward, and the golfer should attempt to have his knuckles touch the back of his wrist; his right wrist and forearms should be positioned under the shaft of the club at the top of the backswing.

A golfer's left arm should be straight, and at the top of the back-

(Continued on page 8)



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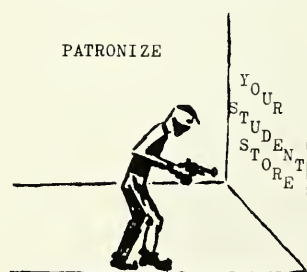
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